THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE (ESTABLISHED 18/7.)

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ENTERED AT THE WARMINGTON POST OFFICE AS GEOOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 20, 1889.

RENEW IN TIME.

Let every subscriber whose subscription has been running some time compare the number he will find on the yellow slip containing his name with that in the head of the paper. By this means he can find out when his subscription expires, and be able to renew in time, so as to save missing any numbers. It will be unpleasant to miss any numbers now, when every one has so much that is important to the reader.

The number of this paper is 410. If the reader finds that the number on his address elip is, for example, 412, he will understand that he will receive but two more numbers, and he should renew at once. If it is 413 he will get three more papers, and so on.

THE SAMOAN MATTER.

The Samoan conference has ended with a complete triumph for the United States, which have gained all they contended for without the sacrifice of a single principle. A definite agreement has been signed by the accredited representatives of the three Great Powers, which will have the effect and force of a treaty when it is ratified by the Senate of the United States. Great Britain and Germany are now as much bound as they can be, but the action of the Senate is necessary to complete the binding of this country.

The exact terms of the agreement cannot be made public until after the Senate has ratified it, but it is known that it provides for the restoration of King Malietos, whom the Germans deposed against our protests two years ago, and have kept a virtual prisoner on one of the islands. This will fulfill our promises of protection to him.

The Samoan autonomy, for which we have contended, is guaranteed, and the Islands will be governed by a King and Vice King chosen by the uninfluenced vote of the natives, and a Senate, a majority of which will be elected, and in which the United States, Germany and England will each have a representative. The Germans get a salve for their military hurts in the shape of a small indemnity for the men lost in the unprovoked attack upon the Islanders, and a commission is provided for, with an Englishman as umpire, to adjust the land dis-

Altogether it was a brilliant piece of diplomatic work, which has brought forth high praise from all the Europeans except the Germans, and greatly increased our international prestige. It strengthens our influence in the Pacific-particularly with Australia and South America-countries which it is very desirable should think well of us. They now regard us as the strongest Power in that quarter of the world, which will be much to our advantage in extending our commerce.

GERMS OF CONSUMPTION.

The New York Board of Health has arrived at a very important conclusion, through the investigation of its experts. It affirms positively that consumption is a contagious disease, and it can be prevented by interfering with the communication of its germs. This is usually accomplished by the direct transmission of the tubercle bacilli from the sick to the healthy, usually by means of the dried and pulverized sputum floating as dust

The measures which were suggested for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis are the security of the public against tubercular meat and milk, attained by a system of rigid official inspection of cattle: the dissemination among the people of the knowledge that every consumptive person may be a source of actual danger to his associates, if the discharges from his lungs are not immediately destroyed or rendered harmless, and the careful disinfection of rooms and hospital wards that are occupied or have been occupied by consumptive patients.

THE St. Louis Republic, which has not quarter of the circulation or influence of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, has the impudence to speak of us as an "alleged newspaper." This is to antagonize our advocacy of justice to the soldiers.

Every man who wore the blue, and every friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter A LIE THAT IS SILLY.

There is nothing more insulting to the intelligence of the people than the continual howl of the soldier-haters that the pension roll is "an intolerable burden upon the tax- outbreak was to be expected, and it has payers of the country."

The poorest-informed man in the country | formed the Servian Regents that a continuknows, if he stops to think for a minute that this is glaringly untrue. He knows that the customs duties and the internal revenue taxes are not maintained for the purpose of securing money with which to pay pensions. They would be maintained the same, and their removal or reduction would be resisted just as strenuously if there was not a pensioner on the roll or a dollar paid out to a veteran of the rebellion or his ficed millions of lives. Austria's decided widow and orphans.

A great majority of the people of the Germany, Italy and England, who have all country are strongly opposed to any reduction of the taxes on whisky and beer. They are inflexibly opposed to free liquors, and believe that these articles should be burdened more and not less heavily. To reduce the taxes would be to increase the profits of those engaged in their manufacture and sale, and make stronger inducements for them t embark in the business. This is not desired by anyone except the manufacturers and

In the other great branch of National revenue-the customs duties-all the manu facturers, growers, mechanics and workingmen of the country are interested, personally and pecuniarily. Every time that there is a suggestion of reducing the duties on iron, wool, calico, sugar, silk, tobacco, hemp, flax, barley, etc., there comes an energetic protest from all the men engaged in that par- The question is as to who shall fight her, ticular line of business. Reducing the duties means the destruction of their business, closing of their establishments, abandonment of their farms or ranches, discharge of employes, diminution of wages or

total cessation of any payment of them. For example, \$20,713,234-or about one tenth of the entire amount collected at the Custom Houses in 1888-came from the duties on iron and steel, and their manufac-What has the collection of thi amount to do with pensions? Nothing whatever, except that about one-fifth of it was used to pay pensions. Had there been no pensions to pay there would have been just as much collected, for upon the maintenance of the rates of duty depends the continuance in operation of thousands of furnaces, rolling-mills, foundries, wireworks, cutlery establishments, etc., with employment and good wages to millions of

About \$30,000,000, or one-eighth of the entire collection, came from the tax on wool and its manufactures. It is of little matter to the sheep-growers from Maine to Texas, to the woolen factories scattered all over the country, whether any portion of this sum is needed or used to pay pensions. What the not fully recognized heretofore. That is Government does with the money after it our unfettered freedom to carry out any parcollects it is of the smallest consequence to | ticular line of policy without much referthem, but they are very resolute in their determination that it shall be collected, so that they have proper protection for their sheep-cotes, their ranches, their spindles, their looms and their employes.

\$58,000,000, or more than one-fourth the entire amount collected. The amount needed for pensions had not the most infinitesimal bearing upon this. It was imposed and collected for the development of our fight would have been with Germany own sugar industries, and to aid in stopping | alone, and we could have said to everybody the enormous outflow of the country's else, "Hands off." But, on the other hand money in buying foreign sweets.

We could go through the entire list the with war she would have had to find our same way. Not a single dollar of the \$212,-032,424 was collected because it was necessary to pay pensions. Other ideas entirely governed the imposition of the taxes in every instance, and if every line of the pension laws were repealed to-morrow the maintenance of the duties would be strenuously insisted upon as ever.

Consequently, whether the annual expenditures for pensions are \$80,000,000 a year or \$160,000,000 will not and cannot make the slightest difference to the men who pay the duties and internal revenue taxes. The Government will continue to have substantially the same income in any event, The more of it it expends for pensions the less it will expend some other way, and

YEARS ago-say 250-the good people of Connecticut had about the same idea as to correct Indian policy that the people of Colorado and Arizona do now. The Peo were then very troublesome, and Maj. John Mason, the ranking officer of the Connecticut militia, marched against their principal fort, situated on a high hill in the Mystic Valley. He captured the fort in good style. and proceeded to take effective measures against any further trouble of that kind by fastening a large stone about the necks of every male Indian taken and shoving him off a raft into the deep river. The women and children were sold into slavery. Connecticut is now erecting a statue to him Four hundred and fifty years seems a long time to wait for such recognition by one's fellow-citizens, but according to present rate of progress it will be at least that long before the New York monument to Gen. Grant will be finished.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WARNER reports that the preparations at Milwaukee for the National Encampment are much in advance of what they have been in other cities at this period before the Encampment, and that they are characterized by liberality and good comprehensive management. Everything, except the attitude of the railroads and hotels, indicates a signal success for the great gathering, which he estimates would itself, it always is on the outlook to charge reach 200,000 but for the untoward circumstances mentioned. Unless the railroads than any other family weekly paper, and costs and hotels abate their greed somewhat the

THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN. Russia has remained quiet so long in reference to the attainment of her traditional object of acquiring Constantinople that an

come. The Austrian Government has in-

fought a score of immense wars and sacri-

a strong interest in the matter, and will

have a hand in the fighting, if it comes to

tions, and getting ready for actual hostilities.

During the recent visit of the Shah of Persia

to St. Petersburg he was distinctly told that

if he granted any special priviliges to another

power 100,000 Russian soldiers would at

once occupy his country, which was a direct

to have a definitely chilling effect upon his

negotiations with that country during his

sojourn in London. European statesmen

thoroughly understand that it is only a

question of time when a great war will have

to be fought to prevent Russia from seizing

Constantinople and the whole of Asia Minor.

with an increasing probability that the

portion of the work off England's hands.

Heretofore England has taken the brunt of

resistance to Russian aggressions, because of

her enormous commercial interests in Con-

stantinople, Eastern Asia and Hindostan.

But now that the Germans, Austrians and

Italians are seeking to push their trade into

the same interest as England in preventing

the Slav Colossus from gobbling up all that

country. Moreover it takes the aspect of a

race struggle. The Tsar assumes to be the

head and champion of all the Slavs, whether

within his dominions or outside of it. Alto-

gether these number probably 120,000,000-

the next most numerous race in Europe-

and the Germans are naturally antagonistic

to anything that looks like uniting such a

mass of people under one autocratic head.

It will be a terrible war when it comes, and

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

The Samoan difficulty has brought out

very clearly one strong point in American

when all her energies were strained in a

struggle with the mighty Republic of the

West, Would Russia take advantage of it

to carry out her long-deferred purpose of

the one we are in dispute with. Thus,

did not feel it wise to take as decided

voking a collision with America over a question

THE mean New York Times does not like

the Postmaster-General, and it constantly

maker," or "the pious," "the devout," or

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get

so moderately and effectually exerted.

hypocrisy on someone else.

choose to assert ourselves.

land, and, most of all, France, proposed to do G. B. Saxton.....

it will come sooner or later.

The duties on sugar and molasses realized ample, the situation had been such as to make

attendance may not reach 50,000.

A VERY PROPER ORDER. The President and the Civil Service Commissioners have at last taken an action that

we have been urging on them for a long time. It is the removal of the injustice wrought by the enforcement of Department Rule X, Customs Rule VII, Postal Rule VII, and Railway Mail Rule VI. This rule reads:

ance of their present course will be considered a casus belli, and this brings matters to Upon requisition of the head of a Department the Commission shall certify for reinstatement in a focus. The course of the Regents is the said Department, in a grade requiring no higher exresult of the Russian intrigues to reduce amination than the one in which he was formerly employed, any person, who, within one year next Austrian influence in the Danubian country preceding the date of the requisition, has, through to a minimum, in order to increase that of no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from the classified service of that Department. Russia, and facilitate the attainment of the great object for which Russia has already

Under this rule all the veterans who were dismissed by the last Administration from any part of the Civil Service were denied reinstatement, if they had been out over a stand has produced a flutter in the Courts of year. The only way that they could get back was by re-examination in competition with others, and this is denied them in some of the Departments by the age limit.

that. Meanwhile Russia is going ahead as This week the Civil Service Commission, if war was a probability. She is constantly with the approval of the President, issued strengthening her army and her fortifica-

the following order: Departmental Rule X. Customs Rule VII, Postal Rule VIII and Railway Mail Rule VI, are hereby amended by adding to each of said rules, at the end thereof, the following:

Provided, That certification may be made, subject to the other conditions of this rule for the reinstatement of any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the threat against England, and was expected late war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom, without regard to the length of time he has been separated from the service.

This puts the matter on a proper basis. Under the amendment to the rule any honorably-discharged soldier who has been dismissed from the public service for "offensive partisanship," or for any other cause than misconduct or inefficiency, can be reinstated at once without having to undergo an examination or other technicality, no matter Germans and the Italians will take a large how long he has been out of the service.

It will be of great benefit to very many deserving comrades who were made to suffer loss of means of livelihood for the sake o gratifying the appetite of political heelers for place and pay. It will be of particular good to the Railway Mail Service, which suffered the loss of large numbers the Danubian country and Asia, they feel of its most valuable clerks, who devoted many years to the acquirement of the knowledge which would fit them for the proper discharge of their duties. The reinstatement of these men will go a long way toward the restoration of that important branch of the public service to the efficiency it manifested before it became the victim of the

> The comrades are to be congratulated, and the President and the members of the Civil Service Commission are to be commended for this act of justice and good public pol-

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND. The following additions to the Logan Monument Fund have been received since

diplomany which Furancen statesmen have	the last report:
diplomacy which European statesmen have not fully recognized heretofore. That is,	Capt. John E. Walker Post, No. 287, Waynesboro, Pa
our unfettered freedom to carry out any par-	From the following members of John Kratzer Post, No. 184, Curwensville, Pa.
ticular line of policy without much refer-	E. A. Ivin\$5 00 G. L. Way 10 John H. Norris 25 Thos. Umpery 25
ence to the view that other great nations	John Whittaker. 10 H. L. Caldweld 10 James Spencer 25 Jas. G. Hill 20
may take of it. We are alone among them	W. R. Harthorn. 25 H. T. Smith 25 Jos. L. Dale 25 T. J. Robison 25
in having no embarrassing complications to	A. T. Bloom 10 D. Reesman 25 Wm. Robins.co 10 H. T. Willett 25
which we must give attention before we de-	J. A. Maxwell 25 G. S. Willett 25 A. B. Whittaker. 25 I. B. Norris 25
cide to make any important move. If, for ex-	E. A. Hoover 25 R. J. Bara 25
ample, the situation had been such as to make	W. H. Daubs 10 J. P. Bara 50
it necessary for us to threaten Germany with	W. H. L. Wallace Post, No. 32, Santa Cruz,
actual war, we could have done so without	P. M. Coder Post, No. 98, Vinton, Iowa ICapt. H. M. Wilson, Vinton, Iowa
the least regard as to what other nations	A. M. Taylor Post, No. 153, Wapello, Iowa. From the following members of Edwin
might have thought of it. Our quarrel and	Colwell Post, No. 23, Bloomingdale, Mich.;
our fight would have been with Germany	H. P. McFarlin 10 G. Wetmore 10 C. F. Peck 10 John Cleland 10
alone, and we could have said to everybody	John Strong 10 Daniel T. Root 10 Frank Cooly 10 Sam'l Fields 10
else, "Hands off." But, on the other hand, before Germany could have threatened us	Jacob Banks 10 John Q. Burdick 10 George Wilson 10 Jno. Woodhouse 10
with war she would have had to find out	A. Walker 10 J. T. Robinson 10 Wm. D. Quick 10 Orin Culver 10
pretty definitely what Russia, Austria, Eng-	Forbes Allin 10 Wm. H. Perkins. 10 Daniel Collins, 10 Ed. Boren 10
Provid dominord want reasons, reasons, range	Geo. Brewster 10 Jno. Crowfoot 10

2 50 Previously acknowledged. . 9,071 94

10 David Anderson, 10

THE social economists have discovered anseizing Constantinople? Would France other grave problem. They find that there are then see her chance for revenge and recov-800,000 more widows than widowers in ery of her lost territory? Considering this, it is not at all surprising that Bismarck, the Great Britain, while in France there are 194 widows to every 100 widowers. This evil moment he found we were really in earnest condition, they say, has developt from the about the matter, was quite anxious to have disposition of men in older countries who it settled upon our own terms. It is this put off marriage till late in life, and then that makes us the strongest, diplomatically, wed young women. The disparity is inof any power in the world whenever we may creased by the well-known fact that While a European nation must in any women, as a rule, live longer than men, so the chance is that every man will be outserious controversy with another keep conlived by his wife. The only remedy that at stant finger upon the pulse of all the other powers, we can carry ourselves frankly and present arrangement and make it the customboldly without reference to any country but ary thing for men to unite with women somes years their senior. It will not do any this Samoan matter the British undoubtedly harm to mention this matter to the boys, but felt about it precisely as we did, but they we fear the chances are that they will go right along, as in the past, marrying the stand as we did, for the reason that they do girls without much reference to the chances not know how soon they may want Geras to which side of the house will be at the many's powerful assistance in crushing expense of tombstones and crape for the Russia's aggressiveness. They were delight-

ed with our course. The London Times expresses the English gratification over the THE two Mugwump papers of New York result diplomatically, but none the less ex--the Times and the Evening Post-have fallen out, and are telling the truth about Perhaps it is as well that Prince Bismarck has each other with remarkable frankness. The been made to realize that where American inter-Post says the Times's statements about any ests are concerned the American Government is very little affected by many of those considerations important matter in which it has an interwhich restrain the action of those European Gov. est. " are usually untrue and incongruous." ernments with which he is more accustomed to deal. It is easy to see there might be many reaand the Times says the Post's "old habit of sons why it would be inexpedient for England to perversion is firmly fixed, and its ignorance follow the line of policy in regard to German action in Samoa, which it is natural and necessary is incurable. Defective information or confor America to pursue. It is not less plain that even tempt of truth form the basis of most of its Germany must think twice or thrice before proassumptions." How correct each of these Therefore, we rejoice at the influence of America in regard to the other, all soldiers know who have read their virulent utterances in re gard to pension legislation.

It takes longer preparation and more pow-wow in the papers for Kilrain and Sulalludes to him as the "good Mr. Wanalivan to come together for a few rounds of brutal slugging, than it used to require to with some similar slur. A base hypocrite assemble an army for a campaign against some objective point.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL

8 4

THE PRINCIPLE OF PENSIONS. Judge Albion W. Tourgee, the distinguished author, takes as a text the comments of a Buffalo soldier-hating paper upon the article published in THE NATION-

AL TRIBUNE of May 16, and says: Is is this very vagueness of idea that inclines so many worthy people to regard the pensioner as in a way a fraud upon the Nation. The simple truth is that a pension is nothing more nor less than a deferred payment, which the man who served the country in the war of the rebellion just as fairly earned as he did the monthly stipend that was paid during the term of his enlistment. A moment's consideration of the circumstances attending the enlistment of our volunteer forces will show that this statement is no figure of speech, and does not in any degree depend upon prejudice or sentiment for its acceptance. It is merely a business view of a business transaction.

What were the circumstances? The average age of our volunteers at enlistment was about 22 years. They were of necessity "selected lives." whose earning capacity naturally averaged higher than the mass of laborers whose physical condition was, as a rule, less perfect. Many were professional and business men. At no time during the war was the soldier's pay equal to one-half the wages these very men could have earned in civil pursuits. Ninety-seven out of every hundred-the enlisted men of the army-received at different times from \$8 to \$13 a month. Toward the last some noncommissioned officers were allowed a trifle more. During the whole period of their enlistment the wages of ordinary farm laborers ranged from \$25 to \$35 a month by the year, with board, and the labor of mechanics and artisans, who made up a considerable portion of our army, was proportionately higher still. It is true the enlisted men had an allowance for clothing, which was, however, rarely sufficient to keep him comfortably clad, owing to the incidents of the service and the fraudulent character of the clothing furnished in fulfilment of a specific contract on the part of the Government, Probably not one per cent, of the enlisted men came out even on the clothing allowance at the end of a three years' enlistment. So it may safely be predicted of the enlisted men that their pay as soldiers was less than one-half what they might have carned at home during the same

period, with the prevailing wages. The thanks of all the comrades are due Judge Tourgee for this forcible presentation of undeniable facts. The truth of what he says cannot be controverted or obscured by sophistry. The plain fact is that the country owes the veterans, as honestly and rightfully as any debt was ever owed, all that is or will be asked for as pensions. These are not bounties or gratuities, but simply payment of just debts.

FOR THE JOHNSTOWN SUFFERERS. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of the Johns-

Heckathon Post, G.A.R., Tecumseh, Neb\$10 00 Baptist Church, Truxton, N. Y ... Joseph Hawk, a Pennsylvania veteran 10 00 McCook Post, Iola, Kan. C. Germann, Belvidere, Tenn An old soldier, inmate of the Home at Marshalltown, Iowa, sends as his contribution the money he had been saving up to cele-

brate the 4th of July with.

We have turned this over to the proper Relief Committee.

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE ? You should do this, for it is the best way to help

TRIBUNETS.

UNCLE JOB'S SERVICE. "Doos I bliebe in ghostis? W'y, suttenly, chile: all 'telligent pussons doos," answered a venerable darky to a quizzical young collegian home for the Summer vacation. "Do you ever converse with these specselves in engineering.

"Chile, w'en I comes intoe de vicinity of a ghos' one of two t'ings gwine toe happen-eider dat ghos' gwine toe leabe aw else I gwine toe,

"Now, Uncle Job, what can a ghost do that

is so objectionable?" "Do! W'y, dem Doctahs' skyletons done gwine toe dance twell dem bones rattle like dry twigs! I des twell yo' dat yo' kyant twell by de heidth ob a pusson naw de mont ob his flesh how mech hahm he gwine toe do! A ghos' is somepin dat I mek a pint neber toe 'sociate wid, 'cept faw de sake o' diplomacy! "Speakin' ob ghostis, 'minds me ob a time

w'en I come mighty nigh bein' a ghos' my ownse'f, in de waw!" "Why, Uncle Job, were you ever in the

ervice? "Suttenly! Dun' yo' s'pose I listen toe de

ougle toot o' juty?" "What branch of the service were you in?" "De branch ob de valet! Cunnel Gawdon, ' used toe call me de valet ob de shadder; kase w'y? I foller him about so! Yes, sah, I serbe in de ahmy as valet to Cunnel Gawdon, ob New Yawk! Well, yo' uncle (Cunnel Gawdon waw yo' uncle) he hab one ob de fines' hosses yo' two eyes eber seen, an' 'fo' goin' intoe de fight he allus station me wid dat hoss Black Prince toe de rare, savin': 'Job, don' vo' bring dat hoss intoe de fight; des' yo' stay heah and gyard

dat animal.' sez 'e! "Well, dem guns waw a-roarin' and de ammynition flyin' aroun' permiskiss, an' I kep' a office and his home inside of an hour. sayin' to myse'f, 'What ef I tek bad news home toe de Cunnel's sweetheart; what ef sumpin' gwine happen toe de Cunnel?' Den I 'gan Cody, the distinguished head of the "Wild West" faw toe pray. De mo' I pray, de wuss I feel ; an' de wuss I feel, de mo' I pray; an' den I des grab dat hoss by de bridle an' I yank him straight ahead intoe de fight. My teef sheck | the Johnstown disaster. It has been learned since ike dey done gwine toe fall outen my hade; but putty soon I foundt a place neah toe de

"Sho's yo' bawn, chile, a piece o' shell sploded an' struck de Cunnel ontoe de foot an' lay him flat o' his back! Den I des grab dat man an' fasten him ontoe de back ob dat hoss. an' I des lope him toe de hospital! An' dat Doctah done tole me dat ef it hadn't a been faw me dat Cunnel Gawdon done bleed toe

"But what connection has your service with the subject of ghosts?" "W'y, ef dat ball strike me in de vital pahts, ain't I gwine toe be a ghos', I like toe know?"

FELT WELL DISPOSED TO THE YOUTH. Gwendolen Munibag Jones: Father, did you receive a letter from Algernon, earnestly but humbly suing for my hand? Old Munibag Jones: Yes, Gwen, among my

asking me to give you to the writer. Gwendolen, with wildly-beating heart: May I ask what was your answer?

Old Munibag Jones: Well, I thought the applicant has some merit; he seems to be a reasonably fair young man, and-Gwendelen : Yes, yes-Old Munibag Jones: I find, as an invariable

ought to have, so I usually give them about one quarter of what they request, and-Gwendolen: This suspense will kill me, Old Munibag Jones: So I wrote kindly to the young fellow, telling him that I thought well of him, and -anted to encourage him. I could not think of giving you to him, but I would

let him have your unmarried aunt and wel-Gwendolou falls in a dead faint,

WORKED ACCORDING TO HIS SALARY. Morgenblum-Shadrach, what for you led lat gustomer ke oud midoud puying nottings

Shadrach-Vhy, he vouldn't dake dot cottonade suit unless I'd schwear id vass all vool. Morgenblum-Vell, vhy in do name of kracious didn't you schwear id vass all vool? Vhat do I bay you your zalary for bud to

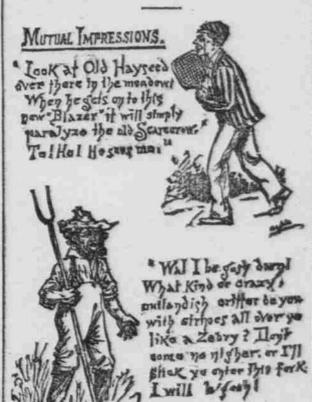
Shadrach-Now, Morgenblum, you know I toldt von two veeks ako dat I vouldn't schwear dose cottonade suits vass all vool for ten tollar a veek. I said I vouldn't do it for less as feef-

to zwelf tollar? Shadrach-Yes, and since den I'fe schwore to all de gustomers dat de suits were more as tollar a veek. I gan't schwear dey're all vool | Phillips has made quite an enviable reputation as for less as feefteen tollar.

A MAN has made a painful mistake by taking Mark Twain seriously in anything. The humorist trumpeted through the press a new method he had discovered for removing warts. It was none of the well-known processes of our grandmothers, such as greasing them with a piece of stolen bacon, washing them with stump-water, or burying in a secret place as many hairs from a black cat's tail as there are warts. No; Mark only appropriates or borrows when he is humorous; he tries to be original when dealing with serious matters. His plan was to run hot needles into the wart and roast it, until it was glad to go away. He said that a day or two after such treatment you could flip it off with the fingernail. A Rochester man has tried the recipe, with the result of a big and angry sore on his hand, which he has to have treated by a doctor. The latter says the hand will probably heal about July 4.

SPEAKING of the word "disaster," it has a curious etymology. It dates from the time when the world believed in astrology, and every happening was attributed to the influence of the stars. It is from the Latin disseparation, parting from, or untoward, and LOVE, like death, has all seasons and places

for his own, but the spot which has attained classic eminence for its sentimental episodes is "Flirtation Walk" at West Point, an embowered way in the Academy grounds, where the slim, wasp-waisted Cadets and the admiring maidens who flock to them from all parts of the country find opportunity to whisper their is a merchant tailor on Third avenue, New York, vows, and ask and answer the fateful question. became discouraged over the outcome of a real No one knows when it was consecrated to this estate transaction, and going to his home at No. New York World, has it that Gen. Washington once chucked a pretty maiden under the chin amid its friendly shades; Benedict Arnold is credited with having done some love-making there, even while he was meditating the treason which sent his name down to eternal ignominy. Aaron Burr wooed one of his victims there, as he wooed one nearly everywhere that his wanton feet wandered. Gen. Sherman is accused of having kissed seven girls there on one day, now 40 years ago, and there is not one of all of the gallant throng who passed out of the gates of the Academy to honorable. perhaps illustrious careers, under the flag but had his tender memories of the path, which is divided into Trysting Place, Spooning Point, Popping Point and Acceptance Hollow. The Cadets have only 30 minutes after dress parade to promenade through this romantic spot, but it is calculated that each of them can make as much love in this time as the average young man can in three hours or days. There have been instances when an introduction was received at Trysting Point, an acceptance secured at the last stage, and the happy Cadet



PERSONAL.

Commissioner of Pensions Tanner will take his' family to Georgetown for the Summer. He has rented a fine, spacious old mansion on the hights, which has large lawns surrounding it, and he will virtually be in the country, yet near enough to the Pension Office to make the journey between the

"Bewfalo Beel," is the way the Parisians pronounce the professional name of Comrade Wm. F.

The many friends of Capt. J. C. Donaldson, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, were much distressed by fear that he was one of the victims of that he was not on the fatal train, being detained at his home in Defiance, O., by sickness

Ulysses S. Grant, jr., who was formerly a member of the unfortunate firm of Grant & Ward, has re-entered Wall street as the junior member of the stock-broker firm of Fox, Leonard & Co. Denver. Col., is to have a celebration of the

Fourth of July, gotten up in the generous style of the free and unfettered West. A gigantic National flag, made of colored electric lights, will appear over the principal street, there will be a sham battle, procession with floats, and other things to swell the hearts of the patriotic mountaineers. Gen. Wager Swayne will be the orator of the day, and Gen. Sherman will be present to lend eelat to Mai, John W. Roder, 4th U. S. Art., recently sta-

tioned at Fort Adams, Mass., made a desperate attempt at suicide at Newport, R. I., on Sunday last, but was rescued by some yachtsmen as he was going down for the last time in an unconscious condition, in which he remained for several hours. but at last revived and will soon be out of danger. Maj. Roder has been on sick leave for some months. begging mail this morning I found one letter | and was very despondent. He entered the service as a private in the 2d U.S. Art. March 30, 1855, and was First Sergeant in that organization until 1862, when promoted Brevet Second Lieutenant, 4th Art. He was made First Lieutenant, same regiment, in 1864, and Captain, 17th Inf., in 1866, but declined the appointment. He was promoted Captain, 4th Art., in 1879, and has been in command of Battery E for several years. He was brevetted several times for gallantry.

Capt. Robert T. Lincoln, Minister to England, rule, that writers of begging letters ask for at made his first appearance in that country as a publeast four times as much as they deserve or lie speaker at a dinner given at the famous Guildhall, in London, by the Institution of Civil Engineers to the visiting American Engineers, He responded to the toast, "The United States of America," in such handsome, graceful manner as to arouse the enthusiasm of all present.

The original of the Goddess of Liberty on the ailver dollar is Miss Anna W. Williams, teacher o the Philadelphia Kindergarten Training School, a very able woman and successful teacher, besides being a little blonde of ideal beauty of face and a pearl-like complexion.

Gov. Ames, of Massachusetts, has appointed Col-Higginson State Historian under the recent law providing such an officer to prepare a history of Massachusetis's part in the suppression of the rebellion. This will include histories of all the regiments, batteries, and the men who achieved promisnence in the war. The work will be well done if Col. Higginson lives to finish it, for he is a gifted writer, with a genuine love for his subject. He did good service during the war, first as a Captain in the 51st Mass., a nine-months' regiment, in which he served one month, and was then promoted to Colonel of the 1st S. C. (colored), afterwards the 33d U. S. C. T., in which he served two years. Last year Col. Higginson was the Democratic candidate

for Congress against Gen. N. P. Banks. Rev. John T. Phillips, of Graysville, Ind., who Morgenblum-Vell, didn't I raise your zalary served in Co. F. 57th Ind., is now a member of W. S. Hancock Post, Veedersburg, and President of the Indiana State Conference, is a strong candidate for a foreign Consulship. It is probable that he will get it, as he has weighty backing from all parts half vool. Dat's de most I gan do for zwelf of the State, where he is well known. Comrade an earnest worker in the G.A.R. and an effective Memorial Day orator.

> Gen. J. B. Carr continues to recover rapidly from the effects of the surgical operation for the removal of a cancer in his cheek.

> Gen. N. M. Curtis, Past Department Commander of New York, is believed to stand a good chance for appointment as Collector of Customs at Cape Vincent or Ogdenshurg should be desire the position, which so far he shows no hint of doing,

Postmaster-General Wanamaker made an anpointment last week that will be eminently satisfactory to the comrades in Massachusetts, and the rest of New England. It was that of Inspector-General George S. Evans, of Boston, to the position of Postoffice-Inspector of the New England Division. Comrade Evans is well-fitted by experience and ability for this position. He was for many years Chief Clerk in the Railway Mail Service, and became thoroughly familiar with the Postoffica Department and its needs. It is hardly worth while to mention his Grand Army service, since his is well known to most of the comrades. Ha was one of the earliest members of the Order mustered in, and since then has worked zealously and faithfully for its advancement. He was Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, and is now Inspector-General on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Warner, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetta Soldiers' Home, and President of the 56th Mass. Association, in the ranks of which regiment he served very creditably. His home is in Cambridge.

Gen. John McNulta, who has been managing the Wabash Railroad for some years as a Receiver, and thereby added much to his reputation for executive ability in extensive business, is being earnestly pressed for President of the reorganized company. The veterans, who are all friends of the gallant old General, earnestly hope that he may get it.

Last week Col. Dennis DeCources, who made a fine record as commander of the 2d N. Y., and who by taking rat poison. The attempt was discovered. a stomach-pump relieved him of the poison, and it is now thought that he will live. He was a lender of the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1868, and is a prominent Democratic politician, affiliating with the Irving Hall faction of the party.

A Campfire was held by Post No. 68, G.A.R. of Roston, Mass., on Thursday evening at Grand Army Hall, Madison Square, and the customary festivities were enjoyed. A handsome collar was presented by Comrade Bingham to a beautiful St. Bernard dog, the property of Comrade Waiter Jenkins, "in recompense of his faithful guard duty at the Campfire held on June 17 last." The comrades enjoyed clam-chowder, smoked the regulation pipe and listened to the speeches of Rev. T. C. Watkins and Gen. John L. Swift.

Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, is to deliver the anniversary oration at the commencement of Colby University on July 2. It will be just 51 years on that date since the General graduated from that sterling old Baptist College. Since that time he has been prominent in nearly every walk of life, and will no doubt be able to show the graduates what ambition, application, pluck and energy can do for

It is not known to all who know Gen. Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy, that he was a newspaper writer in New York city a quarter of a century ago. was back at quarters with a half minute to though he was a Brooklynite even then and kept spare of the allotted time. The men who have in the editorial line on a morning paper at that pedone this have afterward distinguished themriod says that he took up only very weighty themes in politics when he sat down with his pen in hand; that he was very exact in his phraseology, and that he took the utmost care in preparing his manuscripts for the printer. Ben was a close friend of Mr. Raymond, who was then the editor of the Times, and he was at one time spoken of as Mr. Raymond's successor in the editorial chair.

MUSTERED OUT.

HEATH,-Lieut. Frank Reeves Heath, U. S. N., died at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal. the wrecked Vandalia, and contracted dysentery at Apin. A week ago he was taken down with compound pneumonia, which was the fatal lilness, Lieut. Heath was one of the three surviving officers of the Vandalia ordered directly to sea duty on their arrival in this country, being assigned to the

COLLIER.-Maj, William S. Collier, late 4th U. S. Inf., died very suddenly at the residence of Mrs. Buckley, 510 Thirteenth street northwest. Saturday evening at 6:35 o'clock. The deceased was born in Rockville, Md., in 1810, and was the son of the late Rev. Dr. Collier, who in his day was a very distinguished clergyman. He was also brother of Gen. Frederick L. Collier, now Judga of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. At the of Labor in this city. Maj. Collier was a very brave and gallant soldier. He entered the service in April, 1861, in the 13th Ps. (three months) Militia. and on June 16 of that year was commissioned by Secretary of War Simon Cameron Brevet Second Lientenant, 4th U. S. Inf., in which regiment he served all through the war and until March 1881, when he resigned, having been promote coessively (not including three brevets for galgagements and skirmishes during the rebe mation of the decease was given to the G.A.R of this city, which organization took charge of his remains and placed them in the care of Mr. Richard Barker, undertaker. The deceased was a member of Post No. 3, Pittsburg. Pa. Funeral services were held over the remains at 6:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a large number of Grand Army men being present. The remains were sent to Pittsburg

sidence in Anburndale, Mass., June 10. He had iffered long from disease contracted in the war, but had attended to his business in Boston till the early part of the Spring. He and his two brothers 1862, in Co. H, 36th Mass., which was compos argely of Worcester County men. He was with his regiment in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. and in the battles at Vicksburg, Jackson and Jamestown, Miss., at the time of the fall of Vicks-burg and the defeat of the Confederate Gen. Johnston. In that short campaign of two months. though unwounded, his health was permanently shattered. On his discharge from the hospital ha was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps March 2, 1864. He was transferred, April 26, 1865 to the 62d Mass., and promoted from First Sergeant to First Lieutenant. He was discharged May 5, 1866, by reason of expiration of term of service He leaves a widow, daughter of the late Judge Hawkins, of Brandon, Vt. He was a member of

Chas. Wood Post, No. 62. STRUBLE.-John W. Struble died at Springwater. N. Y., April 7, aged 46, from lung trouble. He was a member of Theodore Schlick Post, No. 314. Ha went out with the 1st Pa. Rifles, and served his Cooper.—Died June 9, 1889, at Jonesboro, Tenn. Lewis Cooper, late Lieutenant, Co. K. 1st Tenn. Cav. Early in 1862 three brothers—Isham, Adam

and Lewis Cooper-left their home in East Tennessee and made their way to Kentucky through stains, rivers and rebel pickets, and joined Co. K, 1st Tenn. Cav. Isham was captured in Mills Valley in 1863, and died while a prisoner. Adam and Lewis returned home. Adam only lived a few years, dying of disease contracted while in the service Lewis was, at his death, Circuit Court Clerk of Washington County, Tenn.; was buried June 10 as Jonesboro, many of his old comrades being pres-ent. He was one of Jim Brownlow's most trusted

NEHEMIAH.-C. S. Nehemiah, Co. K. 26th Ind. died April 13 of heart disease, at his home in Lowell, Ind., aged 59 years. He left a widow and two children. The funeral was conducted by Burnham Post, No. 272, of which he was a mem-

CHAPPE-C. E. Chafee, Co. R. 9th N. Y. Cav., died April 30 of peritonitis superinduced by hernia at his home in Loweil Ind. He left a widow and three children. His funeral was conducted by Burnham Post, No. 276, of which he was a mem-

Paling.—Nicholas Paling, Co. C. 11th W. Va., a member of Thoburn Post, died at Tanners, W. Va. Wigner.—J. C. N. Wigner, 6th W. Va., died at Tanners, W. Va., May 11. He leaves a wife and 11 THOMPSON.-Rev. G. W. Thompson died April

18, aged 42, at Clearwater, Neb. He enlisted at the age of 16, and served in Co. K, 3d Wis., through the war. He was a good soldier and a good Christian. He was Chaplain of Clearwater Post, No.